**RECONSTRUCTION OF MELODY PATTERNS THROUGH TONALS ON RIM KILANG VILLAGE AND LATUHALAT VILLAGE**

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| ABSTRACT |  |  |
| This research focuses on appreciating and preserving community identity through the use of Rim, or spoken language, which serves as a basis for revitalizing melody patterns in the villages of Kilang and Latuhalat on Ambon Island. Employing William P. Malm's Weighted Scale theory and Seeger's transcription method, the study uses qualitative methods, including interviews, observations, and documentation, analyzed and reconstructed using Melodyne. . To support the analysis of melody patterns through tonal aspects, the transcription method stated by Seeger regarding prescriptive and descriptive notation is used. The analysis results show that through rim, the ability to re-express and maintain the identity value as a Maluku person in the field of music can be renewed and developed. Kilang and Latuhalat villages are two villages on Ambon Island with significant geographical differences, making the rims of these two villages very different. Latuhalat has rims with an emphasis on syllables with high-pitched intonation, usually slightly prolonged or sustained. In contrast, Kilang has rims that start with a low to high intonation bend, sounding curved, with the pitch dropping at the end of the syllable.  [https://licensebuttons.net/l/by-sa/3.0/88x31.png](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)This is an open-access article under the [CC–BY-SA](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license |  | Article History  Keywords  Melody Pattern  Rim  Tonal  Reconstruction |